

## TEACHERS HOLD ASSOCIATIONS THIS WEEK

Chicago Believes Wheat Crop Promises Yield Average of Several Years Past.

BROOKLYN SUBWAY TO OPEN FOR JUNE TRAFFIC

Canadian Steals March on Hill's Roads and Gets Short Line St. Paul to Portland.

Shreveport, April 5.—Some of the most prominent educators of the state and of other states are here today in attendance upon the State Teachers' association, which has drawn teachers and persons interested in education from all parts of the state. The interest felt in the gathering is very lively, and the city is crowded. Among the visitors are Supt. Sodian, of St. Louis, and Dr. Thompson, of Ohio. The latter, who is president of the Ohio university, will speak tonight. A large deal of business has been transacted at the convention today. Occasion of the convention was taken to hold a reunion of the graduates and former students of the State Normal school, and as a consequence there are 250 to 300 normalities in attendance, in addition to the teachers.

### WHEAT YIELD WELL UP TO THE AVERAGE

Chicago, April 5.—With the law of supply and demand so much against it, the wheat market is doing remarkably well in matter of price stability. No panic has yet been reached for the season, but accompanying it is an undeniable and strong faith in the general situation. The faith seems to indicate a well set conclusion that no matter what may be lacking in buoyant influences abroad, the home consumption is potent enough to keep values somewhere near the current level, and the widespread damage should be inflicted on winter wheat higher prices are certain to ensue. In the absence of bullish influences abroad, the natural tendency at home is to magnify stories of injury by the green bug, by unseasonably warm weather, lack of moisture and high winds. All the trade concedes that considerable damage has been done to wheat in Texas, and in parts of Oklahoma but a very small part of it is convinced that the crop as a whole is greatly jeopardized. On the contrary, allowing for the manifest winter killing and insect destruction, the outlook today for a yield up to that of several years past.

### UNDER RIVER FOR BROOKLYN PEOPLE SOON

New York, April 5.—The city fully expect to go under water and underground from the Battery to Flatbush avenue by September, according to a statement made by Chief Engineer Rice, of the rapid transit commission. "I can safely predict," said Mr. Rice, "that the Brooklyn subway system will be in operation to the Battery by some time in June. I cannot exactly designate the day, but the trains will be running before the 1st of July. For the remainder of the route from Borough Hall to Flatbush avenue, I can say it will be completed and ready for September 1st. This work has been delayed by the change in the plans from a two-track to a four-track subway, and the contractors have experienced some difficulty in securing the additional steel which this change necessitated." Great progress, Mr. Rice said, was being made in finishing the tubes under the East river. These, he said, will be ready for the installation of the tracks and the signal system within four weeks.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC GETS THROUGH LINE TO COAST

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—The Canadian Pacific has put through a quiet arrangement in the far west which

will prove no small factor in its fight with the H. R. interests and greatly increase the usefulness of the Spokane International service, which it has recently perfected. The new arrangement gives it a direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Portland, Ore., which will be very much shorter than any of its competitors. It has signed an agreement with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company by which the Canadian Pacific secures running rights over their tracks from Spokane to Portland, thus acquiring direct connection with the Pacific port. The Canadian Pacific route from St. Paul to Portland is 1,683 miles, as compared with the Oregon Railway's 1,811 miles, and 2,052 by the Northern Pacific, and it will traverse a rich freight country through which the greater part of the route. The Canadian Pacific company allowed the arrangement to be made.

### VICTORIA CELEBRATES OPENING OF GUADALUPE RIVER

Victoria, B. C., April 5.—The Business Men's association of Victoria have undertaken a great celebration here today, and are supported by the cotton exchange and the Business Men's association of Victoria. This celebration is in honor of the recent action of Congress providing for the construction of the interoceanic canal and the opening of navigation of the Guadalupe river as far up as Victoria. Public addresses will be delivered by several members of Congress, and at least one of our United States senators possibly both. The festivities open with an important parade in the forenoon, composed of decorated floats, floral vehicles, brass bands, also lodges and other organizations in uniform. Many business organizations from neighboring cities are here, and making it a red-hot treat. The opening up of the Guadalupe river is considered an event of supreme importance, as it means that masters of light craft may load their vessels at Galveston, or other ports, and bring them right to the doors of Victoria merchants. Many shippers will ply regularly to the inland towns.

### EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Watertown, S. D., April 5.—The South Dakota, Eastern South Dakota association convened yesterday and will continue today. This association is composed of the teachers of the counties of Brookings, Kingsbury, DeSoto, Moody, Lake, Minner, Deuel, Hamlin, Clark, Codington. These are the most progressive and up-to-date in school matters in the state. As usual there is a large attendance, these counties excelling in numbers. There are about two hundred teachers present. This association is divided into four sections, each working separate and distinct from the others, yet working together as members of the association. The first division is known as the city and town section. The second section, known as graded schools, is presided over by J. W. Smith, of Huron, and the secretary is Miss H. Lewis, of the Madison schools. The third section is the country section. The fourth, and last division is known as the primary department. As this is the time of the regular spring vacation, the local teachers have had plenty of time to prepare to receive the visitors, and they have given them a royal welcome, while the hospitality of Watertown won new laurels.

### AGENTS FORCE CUT IN RISK INVESTMENT BILL

Austin, Tex., April 5.—Insurance men doing business in Texas much worked up over the bill now pending in the legislature which requires all stock insurance corporations or companies doing a life, fire or marine insurance business within this state, to invest their reserve in Texas securities and Texas property. The author of the bill is Judge J. H. Robinson, former law partner of the late ex-Governor Hogg. As originally drawn the bill provided for the investment of 75 per cent of this reserve, and it passed the house in that form. The insurance representatives raised such a storm of protests that the investment in foreign was decreased and the substitute is now pending in the senate, having been reported favorably by the insurance committee of that body. There is every reason to believe that it will be passed finally, and become a law in its present shape. The provisions of the law are not held to apply to any benevolent association without capital stock and doing business on the assessment plan, whether doing a life or a fire insurance business.

### CIVIC CLUB OPERATES CIRCUS AT HOUSTON, TEX.

Houston, Tex., April 5.—Van Amburg's circus here today, and will operate two days more. It is being operated by the Civic club in six benefit performances for the club.

## FRANK CHEW REALLY YEE LONG

Girl Married in Albuquerque Goes to China as Wife of Mongolian.

Thirty-seven Chinese arrived Monday from Los Angeles for the detention shed. Among them was Yee Lung, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Emma Culver, a Los Angeles missionary of good family, says the San Francisco Chronicle. She calls herself Mrs. Frank Chew. On the way up from Los Angeles she insisted on riding in the car with the thirty-seven Chinese, who were under the charge of five deputy United States marshals.

On arrival here Yee Lung was taken with the other Chinese to the detention shed. His wife went to remain with friends in Oakland until Tuesday, when, she said, she would sail to China with her husband. Since it was ascertained that Yee Lung was to be deported for being unlawfully in this country she has never wavered in her intention to go with him to his native land, where she says she will do missionary work. Yee Lung is a Christianized Chinese.

Miss Emma Culver, or Mrs. Frank Chew, as she calls herself, became the wife of the Mongolian in this city the latter part of February, and the marriage caused no little interest at the time. The blond American spent several days in the city with her queer husband, and then disappeared. When next heard of she and her husband were in Los Angeles, where Frank Chew, which proved to be an alias, was being tried for deportation under the name of Yee Lung. The question now arises, was the marriage legal if the groom went through the ceremony under an assumed name? The girl's parents, who live at Milverna, Cal., endeavored in every way possible to get the girl to give up the Chinaman, but she was not to be shaken in her purpose. She would go to China, her Chinaman would be a missionary in the Flowery Kingdom. But what is most to be regretted is the thought of the immoral horrors she may be driven to in China as the wife of a Chinaman.

## Sporting Notes

The Canadian A. A. U. has reinstated Longboat, the famous Indian sprinter.

Reported that pacer Nathan Straus, 293.5, will be seen over the half-mile tracks this season.

Yost has begun coaching foot ball aspirants at Michigan for the Pennsylvania game next fall.

Wonder if Gunner Moir will give up his American trip since the overwhelming defeat of Jack Palmer.

'Nother victim for Mike Schreck? He is to meet John Willie, April 15, in a finish fight at Tonopah, Nev.

What to do with the Boston team is worrying the American magnates. Since the death of Stahl the club is in deplorable shape.

May Sutton is going to England this summer to attempt to regain her title as international champion woman tennis player.

Thos. Hughes, Washington player, must pony up \$100 for playing with the Logan Squares in Chicago while he was under suspension.

Looks cheery for a good base ball season when the rival Cardinals and Browns at St. Louis can draw a record crowd in an opening game.

Manager Chance announces that Blaine Durban is to be a regular on the Cuba's pitching staff. That makes eight he has announced as regulars.

Coach Ten Eyck is optimistic over the showing made by the Wisconsin crew. They go against Syracuse May 30. Ten Eyck's "pu" is coaching Syracuse.

The Gold Cup Scandal, involving the alleged druging of Lou Dike in the race at Memphis, in 1904, against Major Delmar, is still in the New York courts.

Looks like it should be a good season for youngsters in the American Association. Teams in that league never before were so hot to pieces this late in the year.

St. Louis American management has issued a season ticket, making grand stand price to fans who wish to attend all of the 77 home games about 60 cents per.

E. H. Miles announces he will not defend his title as international tennis champion. This seems to insure the victory of Jay Gould, Jr., American challenger.

It didn't take a prophet to foretell this—Hanton says he is counting on the Cincinnati Reds finishing one, two, three. It may come true, at the other end of the race.

The skinned diamond at Augusta is blamed for the numerous charley horses developed by the Detroit Tigers. Jennings says he will rain on a grass diamond next season.

Donlin is certainly starting off well to earn that extra \$700. The first time he came to the bat against the Philadelphia Athletics he made a three-bagger, sending in two runs.

This seems to be the "signal" era of base ball. Most every manager has a new system, and the Cleveland Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals have sets that are guaranteed to win the pennant.

Ratting of the first nine Americans golfers at Scraper, Jerome O. Travers, W. J. Travis, one of E. K. Egan, E. M. Byers, two, F. S. Douglas, three, Bob Abbott, Geo. F. Brokaw, Archibald Graham, G. P. Tiffany.

Magie McGraw is trying to work some of the stubbornness out of his system before the schedule season opens. Looks that way, anyhow, from the manner he was yanked off time he came to the bat against the Philadelphia Athletics for kicking to the umpire.

## COMING!

SIX ONE-MINUTE CHATS BY CHAIRMAN KNAPP, OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, ON AMERICAN OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Will your grand old Uncle Sam some day take over to own and operate the mighty web of railroads that spread over the length and breadth of this nation and form the main channels for the trade and powerful prosperity of 80,000,000 of people?

This is the most stupendous question of the day in economic politics. It may be the issue upon which the next national campaign will turn. The United States is to accomplish this colossal project it will mean a cost to the government of nearly \$17,000,000,000.

Perhaps no man in the country is better fitted to discuss this matter, basing his statements upon the most authoritative experience, than Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This series of statements—Editor Evening Citizen.

If you, our readers, are thinking about the American ownership of

railroads, or if you wish to be informed upon this subject, you will have a splendid opportunity to satisfy your desire through the columns of The Evening Citizen during the next few days. Beginning tomorrow, we will publish "one-minute chats" on the subject by Chairman Knapp. This high government official will discuss in turn "The Effect of Speculation in Railroad Securities," "The Effect on Swollen Fortunes of Government Ownership," "The Probable Effect on Rates and Wages of Government Ownership of Railroads," "Political Objection, Effect on Competing Securities of the Country," and finally, "How Government Ownership Has Worked in Other Countries."

These articles are brief and to the point, and we advise every one of our readers to follow this unusual series of statements—Editor Evening Citizen.

## The Immigration Problem

(From the New York Evening Post.)

With immigration at flood tide, the Battery landing of the Ellis Island ferry presents a scene that is not to be matched anywhere for varying human motions and behavior. Five thousand persons every day in the week are arriving at this port and there seems no spot too remote or obscure in all Europe to be represented in the throng.

The proportion of women is noticeably small, but for every woman arriving there is usually an array of relatives or friends to meet her. It is from these groups of women that some idea of the transformation America brings about may be gathered. The new arrivals are generally without hats; gay colored, tight fitting waists and short, full skirts of a different hue usually constitute their costume, set off by a bright colored handkerchief or shawl about the shoulders. Those who meet them may not have been in the country more than a few months, but their clothes are "American fashion"—huge, befeathered hats, short sleeved waists and coats, hair done in the inevitable pompadour with many glittering combs, and that touch of elegance, soiled white gloves! The newcomers gaze at this array of unheard of elegance in anxious amazement, oblivious for the time being of the new country, the new life, all reduced to the overwhelming realization that such clothes may some day be theirs. It is only when they are proposed to leave the steps of the elevated or the subway, when fear of such strange means of travel asserts itself, that they come back from their dream of clothes to practical affairs.

### Organized Aid For Women.

For girls who come into the country alone, without friends to meet them, there are many safeguards. At Ellis Island there are about fifty missionaries in constant attendance, representatives of societies that maintain homes for immigrants. One of the oldest of these is the Immigrant Girls' home, which has been in existence for about twenty years under the direction of the Women's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Miss Matthews, the missionary of the home, has been engaged in the work for twenty years and is an expert in the character and capacity of the girls and women who come under her observation. Every day finds here at Ellis Island seeking out friends, girls and women, for them until their future is settled.

April, May, June, September and October are the months when girls and women arrive in the greatest number, and then the pleasant home facing Battery park is filled to overflowing. The house accommodates only twenty-five comfortably, but in the busy months there is always room for one more, and the average arrivals are about 100 a month. The home is nonsectarian and the missionaries, Mrs. Michel, succeeds, to an unusual degree, in maintaining the atmosphere of a real home. At the present time, a preponderance of Finnish, Danish and Swedish girls are arriving, and they are intelligent, neatly dressed and ambitious. Most of them cannot speak a word of

English, but they are quick to understand by means of a sign language that has been evolved by long practice.

### The Servant Problem.

One of the assistants of the home speaks a half dozen languages and transacts all the business of the girls. Most of them have definite ideas of what they wish to do and where they wish to go, and they stay a very short time at the home. One of the trials of the matron is the insistent demands, by letter and personal calls, of women in search of servants. The demand for servants is so great that no possible source of supply is neglected, and a large number of women take it for granted that a girl's immigrant home will yield some sort of servant to be delivered upon the spot. But such homes do not employ any bureau and cannot comply with such requests. One of the pleasantest features of this helpful work is the genuine gratitude shown by the girls who have enjoyed the hospitality of the home and the friendly interest of those in charge of it. Every mail brings letters or post cards giving an account of journeys, new places, changes of address or thankful appreciation of what has been done for them when alone in a strange land.

### Regular Reunions Held.

They keep in touch for years with their first homes, often after they are married and settled in distant parts of the country and there is a large collection of photographs of husbands and children of the girls who have married. Once every year there is a party for those who live in the vicinity of New York, and at the last reunion, which was held a few weeks ago, the girls came from towns many miles away in order to renew old associations.

The present home is so small that it limits the work to the care of about 500 girls in a year, but the missionary society which maintains it is hopeful that funds will be given them to purchase a building suitable for their needs. Miss Matthews says, in speaking of the many excellent agencies at work to help women and girls that come to the country in such numbers, that in the old days the missionaries were hardly tolerated, but the government was quick to see the usefulness of such distinguished help, and today they have the enthusiastic support of the officials in charge of the immigration station. There is a constant endeavor on the part of the unscrupulous persons to get hold of the girls. The usual dodge is for a woman to pretend to be a relative or sent by a relative to meet the girl and take her to her friends. The girl is closely questioned to find if she has friends or relatives, and often innocently balks the pretense by saying she has not, but even where the case seems plausible the missionary accompanies the girl, to make sure that she is in safe hands.

There is an employment agency in connection with the immigration department, but very few women register there, as they are better provided for through private effort and care, such as these homes offer.

## \* Christian Efforts \* IN JAPAN

Advance sheets of the Jiyu-Tsunin (Liberal News Agency) of Tokio, Japan, tell us of the following:

In 1905, according to official investigation, there were in Japan 889 Protestant missionaries (including women), 119 Roman Catholic missionaries and 13 female workers. Only one missionary represented the Greek church. There were 463 ordained Japanese Protestants under various names, 33 clergymen of the Roman Catholic church and 39 Greeks. Various bodies of the Protestants have 562 male workers, the Roman Catholics have 269 and the Greeks 150. There were 259 female workers. Among the Protestants, 35 among the Roman Catholics and some among the Greeks. In all, 3,938 persons in Japan were devoting themselves to the propagation of the Gospel of Christ.

The number of Christian churches in Japan is 529 Protestant, 145 Roman Catholic and 269 Greek. Of preaching stations, the Roman Cath-

olics have 1,917 and the Protestants 598. A striking fact, says Dr. Motoda, Ph. D., a priest of the Seikokai in Japan, is that the number of temples, shrines and workers therein is decreasing, while Christian churches and Christian workers are increasing.

The number of Protestant communicants in Japan was found to be 46,807, of the baptized 10,329, of baptized infants 162, of the catechumens 3,529; in all, 60,826 Protestants. The Roman Catholic church has 59,427 believers, and the Greek church 29,115. The grand total of Christians in Japan is 149,414, of a total population of 48,000,000. The ratio is 329 non-believers to one Christian. The Seikokai forms part of the Christian organization in Japan. The Japanese official statistics show that, while the population doubles itself each forty-six years, the number of Christians is doubled every eighteen years. Barring accidents, the whole population of Japan may be Christianized in 237 years.

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## DIGGING FOR GRAFT IN CAPITOL BUILT LIKE PALACE OF BABYLON



PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW STATE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG. PENNSYLVANIA TRYING TO FIND OUT WHY \$4,000,000 EDIFICE COST \$13,000,000.

Harrisburg, April 5.—Pennsylvania's investigation of its magnificent new state capitol is on, and the indications of graft in the \$13,000,000 edifice are overpowering. The building, which was estimated to cost \$4,000,000 complete, has cost more than three times that much. Over \$5,000,000 was spent alone in "furnishing" it. It stands as a gorgeous monument of mismanagement and fraud, more ornate than a Hindu temple, more costly than a Russian cathedral, more barbaric in its ornamentation than a mosque, and parts of it are as false and artificial as a temporary show palace on an exposition midway.

It is crowded with bronze and mahogany paid for by the pound and the cubic yard. It is a dream of Babylonian prodigality. There are telephone booths that cost \$2,000 apiece paid for by the cubic yard, including the air. Massive chandeliers weighing tons were paid for by the pound. Some fixtures cost \$20,000 apiece. All bronzes cost the state \$1.55 a pound. Here are some of the extravagant

charges for "furnishings": Marble wainscoting, etc., \$278,809; Flues, fireplaces, etc., 21,237; Hardwood parquet flooring 142,412; Women's flooring 25,117; Telephone wiring 17,064; Carved panels, etc., \$39,949; Thermostats, etc., 59,408.

Most of these furnishings were supplied by John H. Sanderson, contractor, who let out the work to subcontractors, some of whom are testifying that they supplied them at prices ridiculously less than what the state paid Sanderson. Here are some of the items:

Painting and decorating walls, 758,473; one firm offered to do it for \$164,473; Mahogany rostrums, \$90,748; contractor paid \$2,060 for them. Former Governor Pennypacker, during whose administration this princely pile of pincheek was built, defending the expenditure of twice the cost of the building alone for furnishings, said that he and the building commission had been moved only by a desire for "results commensurate with the importance of the commonwealth and creditable to its worthy people." At present the "worthy people" are kicking themselves hard over the price of their "importance."